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C. & P. 213; *Reid v. Hodgson*, 1 Cranch C. C. 491, Fed. Cas. No. 11, 667; *Reyburn v. Belotti*, 10 Mo. 597; *Titford v. Knott*, 2 Johns. Cas. (N. Y.) 211. A member of a family is qualified by reason of his knowledge of family correspondence in which he had no part. *Tuttle v. Rainey*, 98 N. C. 513, 45 S. E. 475."

Inns and Innkeepers—Distinction between "Innkeeper" and "Boarding House Keeper."—Plaintiff engaged a room at the Standish Hotel at Portland, Or., on January 16, 1915, and occupied the same until April 4, 1915, and afterward, on April 18, 1915, he again engaged another room and occupied it until March 18, 1917, paying a fixed monthly rental. During this later period his room was forced open, and three suits of clothes and other property were stolen. He brought an action to recover for the loss of his clothing. His right to recover turned upon whether he occupied the relation of a "guest" or "lodger."

The Supreme Court of Oregon (*McIntosh v. Schops*, 180 Pacific Reporter, 593), in reversing a judgment for plaintiff and directing a nonsuit, points out the distinction between an "innkeeper" and "boarding house keeper" in an interesting opinion by Judge Bennett. The opinion states:

"The distinction at common law between an innkeeper and a boarding or lodging house keeper was that the innkeeper catered to the traveling public—the transient traveler, who, in passing through the country, stopped from day to day in the pursuit of his travels. The lodging house or boarding house keeper, on the other hand, took care of more permanent customers, who remained for longer periods, and more or less permanently, in the same place.

"The innkeeper has always been held to a very high degree of responsibility, and if the property of his guest was stolen while under his roof, even without his fault, he was generally liable therefor. But it seems well established that before he incurred this strict liability it must appear, not only that he was an innkeeper or hotel keeper, but also that the party he was entertaining should sustain the relationship of 'guest.' The same innkeeper, who sustained that relationship to such as were 'guests,' might be only a lodging or boarding house keeper as to other persons who were staying with him permanently, and were not therefore 'guests,' within the technical meaning of the word."

Because the plaintiff's occupancy of the room was of a permanent nature, at a fixed rental, he was held to be a lodger and his right to recover denied.

Taxation—Salary of Federal Judges.—In *Evans v. Gore*, 40 Sup. Ct. Rep. 550 the Supreme Court (Mr. Justice Holmes dissenting)